IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please replace Paragraph [1002] with the following amended paragraph:

[1002] Communication systems have been developed to allow transmission of information signals from an origination station to a physically distinct destination station. In transmitting the information signal from the origination station over a communication channel, the information signal is first converted into a form suitable for efficient transmission over the communication channel. Conversion, or modulation, of the information signal involves varying a parameter of a carrier wave in accordance with the information signal in such a way that the spectrum of the resulting modulated carrier is confined within the communication channel bandwidth. At the destination station the original information signal is replicated from the modulated carrier wave received over the communication channel. Such a replication is generally achieved by using an inverse of the modulation process employed by the origination station.

Please replace Paragraph [1004] with the following amended paragraph:

[1004] A multiple-access communication system may be a wireless or wire-line and may carry voice and/or data. An example of a communication system carrying both voice and data is a system in accordance with the IS-95 standard, which specifies transmitting voice and data over the communication channel. A method for transmitting data in code channel frames of fixed size is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,504,773, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR THE FORMATTING OF DATA FOR TRANSMISSION", assigned to the assignee of the present invention. In accordance with the IS-95 standard, the data or voice is partitioned into code channel frames that are 20 milliseconds wide with data rates as high as 14.4 Kbps. Additional examples of [[a]] communication systems carrying both voice and data comprise communication systems conforming to the "3rd Generation Partnership Project" (3GPP), embodied in a set of documents including Document Nos. 3G TS 25.211, 3G TS 25.212, 3G TS

25.213, and 3G TS 25.214 (the W-CDMA standard), or "TR-45.5 Physical Layer Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems, Release C" (the IS-2000 standard), also known as the 1xEV-DV proposal.

Please replace Paragraph [1005] with the following amended paragraph:

[1005] An example of a data only communication system is a high data rate (HDR) communication system that conforms to the TIA/EIA/IS-856 industry standard, hereinafter referred to as the IS-856 standard. This HDR system is based on a communication system disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,574,211 ~~co-pending application serial number 08/963,386~~, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HIGH RATE PACKET DATA TRANSMISSION," issued June 3, 2003 ~~filed November 3, 1997~~, and assigned to the assignee of the present invention. The HDR communication system defines a set of data rates, ranging from 38.4 kbps to 2.4 Mbps, at which an access point (AP) may send data to a subscriber station (access terminal, AT). Because the AP is analogous to a base station, the terminology with respect to cells and sectors is the same as with respect to voice systems.

Please replace Paragraph [1041] with the following amended paragraph:

[1041] The broadcast content originates at a content server (CS) **102**. The content server may be located within the carrier network (not shown) or outside Internet (IP) **104**. The content is delivered in a form of packets to a broadcast packet data-serving node (BPDSN) **106**. The term BPDSN ~~BPSDN~~ is used because although the BPDSN may be physically co-located, or be identical to a regular PDSN (not shown), the BPDSN ~~BPSDN~~ may be logically different from a regular PDSN. The BPDSN **106** delivers the packets according to the packet's destination to a packet control function (PCF) **108**. The PCF is a control entity controlling function of base stations **110** for the HSBS as a base station controller is for regular voice and data services. To illustrate the connection of the high level concept of the HSBS with the physical access network, **FIG. 1** shows a PCF physically co-located or even identical, but logically different from a base station controller (BSC). The BSC/PCF **108** provides the packets to base stations **114**.

Please replace Paragraph [1044] with the following amended paragraph:

[1044] The F-BSCHs **202** carry the broadcast traffic, which may comprise one or more broadcast sessions. The F-BSCH1 carries two HSBS channels **204a**, **204b**, which are multiplexed onto the F-BSCH1 ~~F-BCCH1~~ **202a**. The F-BSCH2 **202b** carries one HSBS channel **204c**. The content of an HSBS channel is formatted into packets comprising a payload **206** and a header **208**.

Please replace Paragraph [1051] with the following amended paragraph:

[1051] The transmitted frames are received at the destination station and provided to a physical layer **412**. On the physical layer **412,** the individual frames are demodulated and provided to an inner decoder (not shown). In one embodiment, the inner decoder decodes each frame, and if the decoding is successful, outputs a correctly decoded frame; or if the decoding is unsuccessful, declares an erasure. The success or failure of decoding must be determined with a high accuracy. In one embodiment, this is achieved by including a long (for example, 16-bit) cyclic redundancy check (CRC) in the frame after outer encoding and before inner encoding. However, one of ordinary skill[[s]] in the art recognizes that other mechanisms for frame quality indication may be used. The included CRC obtained from the decoded frame is compared with a CRC calculated from the bits of the decoded frame, and if the two CRCs are identical, the decoding is declared successful. Further processing at the physical layer proceeds in accordance with the result of the inner decoder decision.

Please replace Paragraph [1058] with the following amended paragraph:

[1058] Given a 1k bit stream of information is provided to an outer encoder 612 that is a 1/2 rate encoder, then 2k bits are output from the outer encoder 612. In an embodiment, the 2k bits are broadcast to base stations 620, 630. Given that an inner encoder 622 of a first base station (BS1) 620 operates on a frame size of 100 bits and is a 1/3 rate encoder, then for each frame of

data 300 bits are output from the inner encoder 632 [[622]]. Given that an inner encoder 632 of a second base station (BS2) 630 operates on a frame size of 200 bits and is a 1/4 rate encoder, then for each frame of data, 800 bits are output from the inner encoder 622. It would be understood by those skilled in the art that encoders and decoders of varying rates may be used in an embodiment.

Please replace Paragraph [1070] with the following amended paragraph:

[1070] When hard symbols are combined, they can be combined based on majority voting. In one embodiment, a hard symbol[[s]] is received from a base station but no symbol is received from other base stations that corresponds to the same bit, the hard symbol received from the first mentioned base station is used in outer decoding. In another embodiments, hard symbols are received from several base stations that correspond to the same bit, the majority voting of the received hard symbols is used in outer decoding.